INTERESTING PASSAGES IN HIS OWN LIFE AND IN THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY

, Senate and Cabinet; an Autobiography s now in the press of the Werner Company. first pages of the book are occupied in tracing descent of the Sherman family, and in resurveyor and later as a lawyer, beginning practice at the bar in Mansfield. Mr. Sherman discusses his rance into political life as follows:

ENTRANCE INTO POLITICAL LIFE.

e entering upon an account of my political seems appropriate for me to state my political bias and position. I was by inheritance and 2 I was enthusiastic for "Tom Corwin, the wagon y" the Whig candidate for Governor of Ohio. I took but little part in the campaign of 184, when r. Clay was a candidate for President, but I then ade my first positical speech to a popular audice and cast my first vote. At this time I had but o definite ideas in respect to the public policy of e United States. One was a hearty belief in the ctrine of protection to American industries, as vocated by Mr. Clay, and, second, a strong prejue against the Democratic party, which was more less committed to the annexation of Texas and extension of slavery.

I was my habit during this period to attend the

Sherman then relates his first experiences in louse of Representatives of the XXXIVth Conwas the famous House that balloted for eaker from its opening in December, 1835, till Feb-

bill being the famous Morrill Tariff of 1860, was delivered on May 7, 1860. Then he adds:

I have participated in framing many tariff bills, but have never succeeded in securing one that I entirely approved. The Morrill Tariff bill came nearer than any other to meet the double requirement of providing ample revenue for the support of the Government and of rendering the proper protection to home industries.

FIRST MEETING WITH LINCOLN. Mr. Sherman gives the following account of his first meeting with President Lincoln:

Mr. Sherman gives the following account of his first meeting with President Lincoin:

Abraham Lincoin, the President-elect, arrived in the city of Washington on February 23, 1851, and with Mrs. Lincoin, stopped at Willard's Hotel, where I was then living. On the evening of his arrival I called upon him, and met him for the first time. When introduced to him he took my hands in both of his, drew himself up to his full height, and, looking at me steadily, said: "You are John Sherman! Well. I am taller than you; let's measure." Thereupon we stood back to back, and some one present announced that he was two inches taller than I. This was correct, for he was 6 feet Big inches tall when he stood erect. This singular introduction was not unusual with him, but if it lacked in dignity it was an expression of friendilness and so considered by him. Our brief conversation was cheeful, and my hearty congratulations for his escape from the Baltimore "roughs" were received with a lauch.

Of his election as Senator he speaks as follows:
Salmon P. Chase, then Senator, was appointed Secretary of the Treasury. I know with what doubt and reluctance he accepted this office. On March 7 his resignation as Senator was communicated to the Senate. In anticipation of it the Lexisplature of Ohio was canvassing for his successor. My name was mentioned with many others. I was in doubt whether I ought to be a candidate, or even to accept the position if tendered. I had been elected as a member of the next Congress, and was quite certain of election as Speaker of the House of Republicans had a decided majority in that body, and a feeling was manifest that I should have, without opposition, the position of which I had been unjustly deprived by the previous House. This was to me a covered honor. I therefore did not follow the advice of my friends and go to Columbus. A ballot was taken in the caucus of Republican members of the General Assembly, and I received a plurality, but not a majority, the votes being scattered among many other canonimate in doubt whether I ought to be a candidate or even to accept the position if tendered. I had been elected as a member of the next Congress, and was quite certain of election as Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Republicans have as a manifest majority in that body, and a feestion that is should have, without produced to that I should have, without produced to the first of which I had been an unitarily deprived by the preduced of the result of the cancus of Republican members of the General Assembly, and I received a plurality, but not a majority, the votes being scattered among many other candidates of merit and ability. My name was then withdrawn. Several ballots were taken on a number of days without result. I was then the standard to come to Columbus. A ballot was taken in the cancus of Republican members of the General Assembly, and I received a plurality, but not a majority, the votes being scattered among many other candidates of merit and ability. My name was then withdrawn. Several ballots were taken on a number of days without result. I was then the standard to come to Columbus a standard to come to the control of the Columbus and the promptly officed as Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Chase.

The leading part played by Senator Sherman in devising the financial plans by which the Government was enabled to carry on the war is well known. His account of it practically forms a history of the Government's financial legislation during the war. Of one of the most important portions of it, the National Banking act, Mr. Sherman in for the circulation and redemption thereof. This bill took the usual course, was referred to the season of the same double of the course of the season of t

thus treats:

On the 26th of January, 1863, I introduced in the Senate a bill to "provide a National currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and for the circulation and redemption thereof." This bill took the usual course, was referred to the Committee on Finance, was reported favorably with a number of amendments, and was fully debated in the Senate. On the 3th of February, 1863, a cursory debate occurred between Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, and myself, which indicated a very strong opposition to the passage of the Banking bill. Various amendments were proposed and some adopted. I became satisfied that if a strong effort was not made the bill would either be defeated or postponed. I, then, without preparation, made a long, and, as I think, a comprehensive, speech covering the general subject and its principal details. It was the only speech of considerable length that was made in favor of the bill in the Senate. There seemed to be a hesitancy in passing a measure so radical in its character and so destructive to the existing system of Statebanks. I knew the vote upon the passage of the bills, it was the output the New-England Senators, as a rule, voted for the bill, but Senators Collamer and Foote had taken decided grounds against it, and it was believed that Mr. Anthony and his colleague would do likewise. I informed

Beecham's pills for constipation 100 and 250. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it. Annual sales . 10re than 6.000,600 hozas

MR. GLADSTONE IS SURPRISED.

dered necgssary by the war, and says:

The patience and even cheerfulness with which the people of the United States submitted to this sovere taxation on their domestic productions was a matter of surprise, not only among our own people, but in European countries. In 1857, accompanied by Mr. Adams, our Minister to England, I had the pleasure of breakfasting with Mr. Gladstone at his official residence, and he referred to the case with which we collected, without complaint, taxes so burdensome as ours then were. He asked me if it was true that we collected \$1.500.000 annually from a tax on matches, I told him that we not only did so, but that I had never heard a word of complaint, and the quality of matches was vastly improved, while their price was actually reduced. He threw up his hands, and said that the people of England would not submit to such a tax, and if any Ministry would propose it it would soon be out of power. Strange to say, an Administration of which Mr. Gladstone was at the head did subsequently propose such a tax, but it was so severely arraigned that it was at once abandered necessary, by the war, and says: did subsequently propose such a tax, but it was so severely arraigned that it was at once aban doned.

says of the war measure:

VIEWS ON INCOME TAX.

I then believed, and now believe, that a moderate \$1,000, or above a sum that will supply the ordinary with the necessaries of life, should be levied, to be suspended, increased or diminished, from year to

The nomination of David Ted, of Ohio, etary of the Treasury to succeed Mr. Cl

a Democratic Governor of Ohlo to do in aid of the Union cause. He called at the White House, sent in his card, and was informed that the Fresi-dent was engaged, but desired very much to see Governor Tod, and invited him to call that evening

pointed to inquire into the troubles in that State. Of more importance in the light of his subsequent career was his first speech on National finances in 1858. He says:

The speech referred to on National finances was the result of much labor, and I believe it will bear favorable scrutiny even at this late day. It certainly attracted the attention of my colleagues, and no doubt led to my transfer at the next Congress to the Committee of Ways and Means.

In 1858 Mr. Sherman was elected to the House for the third time. In that session he was a candidate for Speaker and came within three votes of election.

In the same resision Mr. Sherman notes that his late two men, both eminent in their way, became found the same resision Mr. Standon, General Sherman always stopped with me

MAKING FRIENDS IN ENGLAND. In 1867 Mr. Sherman, with Mrs. Sherman, visited Europe for the fifth time. He gives the following

reminiscences of his experiences:

In my first visit in 1853, with my wife, we were sightseers, Now I sought to form acquaintance with men whose names were household words. In all parts of the United States. By the courtesy of our Consul-General at Liverpool, Thomas H. Dudley, I met John Bright, Disraell and many others less conspicuous in public life. I have aiready mentioned my breakfast with Gladeione during this visit. Mr. Dudley, then in London, invited Mr. Bright to a dinner as his principal guest. Of all the men I met in London, Mr. Bright impressed me most favoraby. Finely formed physically, he was also mentally strong. He was frank and free in his talk and had none of the hesitation or reserve common with Englishmen. He was familiar with our war amt had no timidity in the expression of his sympathy for the Union cause. If we ever erect a monument to an Englishman, it should be to John Bright. I heard Disrael speak in the House of Commons and was introduced to him at a reception at Lord Stanley's. In the ten days spent in London I saw as much of social life as could be crowited into that time.

AN INTERVIEW WITH BISMARCK.

Wilson and myself went to Berlin. Prussia was then a kingdom of rising power, and Berlin was a growing city, but not at all the Berlin of to-day. Bismarck was recognized as a great statesman, and, although far less prominent than he afterward became, he was the one man in Germany whom I

revising the laws relating to the mint assay offices and coinage of the United States was submitted to the Senate by Secretary Boutwell. One section emitted the silver dollar from the list of coins. Says

Special attention was called to the dropping out of the silver dollar, both by Secretary Boutwell and and given on this special matter and communicated

Knox gives the history of the silver dollar and the reasons for its discontinuance.

The Finance Committee carefully examined the bill. We were not in any hurry about it. It was sent to us in April. 1870, and was printed and sent, by the order of the Senate, to every one who desired to read it by look over it. That committee was composed of Messrs. Sherman, Williams, Cattell, Morrill, Warner, Fenton and Bayard.

The bill was reported unanimously to the Senate Descember 19, 1870, after lying in the committee room for eight months. The dollar was dropped from the colors in the bill framed in the Treasury Department. It was then an unknown coin. Althought under my eye different forms of money, I do not remember at that time ever to have seen a silver dollar. Probably if it had been mentioned to the committee and discussed it would have been thought, as a matter of course, scarcely worthy of inquiry. If it was known at all, it was known as a coin for the foreign market.

No one proposed to reissue it. The Pacific Coast had six intelligent, able and competent Senators on the floor of the Senate. They would have carefully looked out for the interest of silver, if the bill affected them injuriously. The authority given in the bill as it finally passed for coining the so-called trade-dollar met all the demands of the silver producing States. But the silver dollar at that time was worth more than the gold dollar. California and Nevada were on the gold standard.

MUCH DISCUSSED LEGISLATION.

MUCH DISCUSSED LEGISLATION.

The bill was printed over and over again, finally debated there for three days. Every Senator from the Facific Coast spoke upon the measure. The Brownlow, Casserly, Cole, Conkilng, Corbett, Davis Gilbert, Hamlin, Harlan, Jewett, Johnston, Kel-Ramsey, Rice, Saulsbury, Spencer, Stewart tton, Sumner, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull rs, Warner, Willey, Williams, Wilson and

Stockton, Summer, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbuli, Vickers, Warner, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates—36.

Every one of the six members of the Pacific Coast voted for the bill after full debate.

Against the bill were Messrs, Abbott, Ames, Anthony, Buckingham, Carpenter, Chandler, Fenton, Hamilton, of Texas; Harris, Howell, Morrill, of Vermont, Pratt, Scott and Sherman—14.

So that on the only yea and nay vote which was ever taken upon the bill, I voted against it. It was not on account of demonetizing the silver dollar. I did not do it because of that, but I did it because gold was then only coined for the benefit of private depositors; we were not using gold except for limited purposes. Gold was the standard in California, and we thought the people of that Stateought to continue to pay the old and reasonable rate for coinage of one-fifth of one cent to the dollar. No action was taken on the bill in the House of Representatives, and it failed to pass during that Congress, At the beginning of the next Congress the bill was introduced by William D. Keiley, and reported by him favorably to the House of Representatives. It gave rise to considerable debate, especially the section defining the silver coins. No one proposed to restore the old silver dollar, but the House inserted a coin precisely the equivalent of five francs, or two half dollars of our subsidiary coin, and this franc dollar, as it was called, was made, like other subsidiary coins, a legal-tender for only five dollars. On the 9th of April, 1872, Mr. Hooper, having charge of the bill, called especial attention to the Gropping of the old dollar and the ambstitution of the French dollar.

There never was a bill proposed in the Congress of the United States which was so publicly and openly presented and agitated. I know of no bill in my experience which was printed, as this was chifteen times, in order to invite attention to it. I know no bill which was free from any immoral or wrong influence than this act of 1873.

During the pendency of this bill, the Sena

Secretary of the Treasury is given with great de tail, with quotations of many original documents and correspondence with men important in the financial world. The first volume closes with the discussion of that important period. The second volume will bring Senator Sherman's narrative

Of all intelligent business men none are in a position to comprehend more clearly than Bank Directors and Managers the general principles on which the life insurance system is based, and by which its practical operations are guided and governed, Every financier understands that a life insurance company looks to two sources for its revenues; firstly, to its premium receipts from policy-holders, and secondly, to the interest, rents and gains from its investments of the premiums so received. It has an insurance account and an investment account. For the proper management of both its executive officers are responsible, and they in turn confide the details of the former to its mathematical, medical, and legal departments. The investment account, the banking part of the business, is deputed to its financial officers and committees, who watch with care the great money markets of America and Europe. The duties of its Finance Committee naturally bring its members into close relations and close alliance with financial maynates and bank officers in money centres. The hanker's business, therefore, facilitates the investment of the steadily increasing funds of the life insurance company; the company in its turn offers to financial men in general and to the banker individually one of the best and most convenient forms of investment known to modern civilization. It offers to blim, as it does to every thoughtful, pru-

offers to him, as it does to every thoughtful, prudent, sagacious provider for his family, or his dependents, that safeguard, life insurance, with its increasingly attractive variations in form and the ever broadening liberality and accommodating spirit of its terms and conditions. No banker, be he ever so wealthy and prosperous, is proof against the vicissitudes of fate and fortune, and he as well as other men may, through some unforeseen catastrophe, end a long and successful career in unexpected bankruptcy and financial ruin. It may easily be that the proceeds of life insurance policies are the only heritage which he leaves for surviving dependents. Too many examples of such sad endings are fresh in the memories of business men as well as conspicuous upon the records of American Life Insurance companies.

If the capitalist has not given way to the temptations and seductions of speculative ventures, if he has escaped the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune, and if he has made ample provision for survivors, the question may well be asked, Why should he insure his life? Is not his family protected beyond peradventure? It may be that this is apparently the case, and yet these seemingly emple means may be tied up in various kinds of property, such as lwellings, warehouses, farms, mines, ships, stocks, or loans, which cannot be made readily available in the money needed in the settlement of an estate, or cannot be converted into ready cash without making sacrifices almost ruinous, or without costly and troublesome legal processes. With a proper proportion of his means invested in life insurance, he meed not keep an unemployed balance for such emergencies, for the reason that in the event of his death the proceeds of the policy will be immediately available to meet all the wants of his family.

In common with every cautious insurer in a life company, what the financier demands is soundness, strength and security, as well as size. It is to these qualities that he looks for the true measure of success, and the in

Boston, Oct. 29 .- Ex-Senator Dawes, as master in merous defendant creditors of the Northwest Guar-anty Loan Company. The latter company failed in value of \$75,000 in the hands of the American Loan and Trust Company, deposited to make good its guarantees. The claims presented to the master ag-gregated \$1,000,000. There was also presented to him satisfactory proof of debts now due and unpaid against the Northwest Guaranty Company amount-ing to \$2,754,000.

Albany, Oct. 29.-Governor Morton's attention was called to-day to a published statement to the effect that Justice Mayham was probably passed over when the designations for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Second Department were ment of ouster against Thomas C. Platt in an action Quarantine. The Governor said that, while he had knowledge of that decision at the time it was ren-dered, the fact that Justice Mayham presided at the trial had never since occurred to him until he was made aware of the publication. No suggestion re-lating to it has ever been made to him from any

THE TRIAL OF THE KATAHDIN.

New-London, Conn., Oct. 29.-The date for the Government trial of the ram Katahdin was fixed today for Thursday. The ram's work this morning was entirely satisfactory.

MESSAGES MUST BE ON REGULAR BLANKS. Pierre, S. D., Oct. 29.-The Supreme Court to-day decided in effect that the Western Union Telegraph Company is not compelled to accept a message for Special attention was called to the dropping out of the silver dollar, both by Secretary Boutwell and Mr. Knox, and the opinion of experts was invited from Sioux Falls.

and given on this special matter and communicated to Congress. These actions, in the three years that the bill was pending in Congress, were changed either in the House or Senate in only one or two unimportant particulars.

Accompanying the report of Mr. Knox were the statements of Robert Patterson, of Philadelphia, confessedly one of the ablest scientists and metal-lists in the United States, in favor of dropping from our cotingge the silver dollar, Dr. Linderman, the director of the mint, made the same recommendation. In the report accompanying the introduction of the bill, under date of April 25, 1870, Controller

Your sink,

basins, tubs, etc., never become clogged with grease, if the washing that's done in them is done with Pearline.

A small matter perhaps—but remember that Pearline (no soap) saves trouble and annoyance in a great many just such small matters And the truth is that these little things alone ought to be enough to lead any quick-witted person to use Pearline (use with-)—even without taking into account the big things, the saving in work, and wear and tear, and time, and money. 478

illions More Pearlin

CHAT ABOUT PUBLIC MEN.

States and Atlanta Exposition enthusiast. Senator Augustus O. Bacon, of Georgia, is no exception to the rule. He came into the city yesterwas elected to succeed Patrick Walsh. Mr. Walsh was appointed to fill out the unexpired term of the warm contest with Mr. Walsh for the seat, but won. He said, in speaking of the condition of affairs in the South: 'Things are in better shape won. He said, in speaking of the condition of affairs in the South: "Things are in better shape now than for some time. The failure of the cotton crops in recent years had done much to work havoc among the agriculturar element, especially as cotton was the mainstay. This year we have a big crop, and everything points to a period of prosperity. It is a tribute to the energy of the Southern people that, after a period of business depression, they could plan and carry out so great an undertaking as the Atlanta Exposition has proved to be. It is drawing the North and the South closer together in business relations and its effect will be felt for many years to come.

on, of the United States Army, is the man to

Cornelius Vanderbilt and Chauncey M. Deper will arrive in the city at 6 o'clock this morning over the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Depew and

Washington, They are ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, of Maine. While in the city Mr. 'risp was a guest at the Hoffman House, and Mr Reed visited friends in Forty-ninth-st. They did not meet. It is generally believed that the two men are not friends, even outside of the halls of

ticipate that Reed will repay a debt that he has owed Mr. Crisp ever since the latter, from his point man from Maine to take his seat under escort from

It was in the course of the count on a he was in the course of the coult on a question before the House. Mr. Reed was leaning over the elbow of the clerk calling the roll and idly watching him keep tally. It was against the rules, but it was a rule that was seldom enforced. Suddenly Speaker Crisp smashed his gavel on the table, and the clerk

House, during which Speaker Crisp called out in incisive tones:

"The gentleman from Maine will take his seat,"

"The gentleman from Maine merely wishes to note the vote as it is counted," replied Mr. Reed in a drawling voice.

"The gentleman from Maine has neither right nor reason to be at the clerk's desk during the call of the roll. He will please take his seat.

Mr. Reed would have protested, but Speaker Crisp brought down his gavel again on the desk and ordered him to take his seat. Again Mr. Reed started to say something, but the Speaker turned to the sergeant-at-arms and said:

"The sergeant-at-arms will please seat the man from Maine."

That settled the controversy. Mr. Reed turned and slowly walked to his seat, followed by the sergeant-at-arms. At his seat he paused a moment as though he would address the Chair, and then evidently changed his mind, for he sat down. His face was a study.

Chairman Mason, of the Executive Committee of

Chairman Mason, of the Executive Committee of

the Democratic State Committee, is a poor mathe matician according to Chairman Hackett, of the Republican Executive Committee. Mr. Hackett is busy at Republican headquarters these days, but busy at Republican headquarters these days, but when the fact was called to his attention that Mr. Mason, by a "close calculation," had decided that the Democratic majority in the State would be 13.6%, and that Tammany would win in the city by about sixty thousand, he said: "I am afraid that they have counted a vote too much, or a vote too little. It is an extremely fine piece of work, and I am glad to see that they have credited it to an expert. The trouble is that Chairman Mason has been luxurfating in that Oriental room of Henry C. Miner's until the vivid coloring has affected his brain, and he cannot see anything save rosy hues. It will be a sad awakening for him."

Arthur S. Wade, once candidate for Attorney-General on the State ticket, dropped into Republican headquarters yesterday. Mr. Wade is from Chautauqua County. He brought good word from up the tauqua County. He brought good word from ap the State. In speaking of the election he said: "I feel confident that the Republican ticket will poil a big majority up the State. As far as the excise question is concerned we are paying no attention to it. It is not as much of a fact as the Cuban question. We have local option in our towns. The Republicans are active for an off year, and the State will hold its own."

QUOTES SCRIPTURE FOR MR. ROOSEVELT.

CONTROLLER FITCH EXPLAINS HIS STATEMENT ABOUT HOW MANY VOTES THE FUSION TICKET WOULD GET.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I find in some of the morning papers to-day an account of a sermon delivered from a text in St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians by Theodore Roosevelt last evening, in which he is reported as having said: "Controller Fitch said to me some time ago, 'You won't poll 30,000 votes,' speaking of Mr. Rooseveit knows perfectly well that I have

not seen him since the Fusion ticket was nominated. We did have a conversation in the Mayor's office last summer, the day after one of his men had ar-rested a citizen for selling a piece of ice in the tenement district on a hot Sunday. As the conversa-tion was a private one between two old acquaintances, I might fairly object to his quotation of it in his aermon on the stump and call his attention to the admonition contained in his favorite Epistle: "If anything be revealed to another that sitteth by, let the first hold his peace." If Corinthians xiv, 30.) Waiving, however, that point, I insist that if he quotes our conversation at all he should do so truthfully, which he has not done. What I said to him about votes was that no political party could inforse what he was doing and get 30,000 votes in the city of New-York. As all the political parties, and his own in particular, have absolutely refused, in unpleasant language, to indorse him, and the Republican Governor of the State by his hasty pardon of Mrs. Ahearn has just put his seal of disapprovai on the Rooseveit crusade, it may be that I was not so wrong, and that to Mr. Rooseveit and not to me may be applied the lesson in the First Epistle to the Corinthians viii, 2, "And if any man think that he knoweth anything, he knoweth nothing yet as he ought to know." am anxious, as all Democrats are, that Mr. osevelt should keep himself in evidence till after

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election, and trust that nothing will induce him to withdraw his modest personality from the public gaze before next Tuesday.

But when the election (at which the Fusion ticket will get many more than 30,000 votes) is over, I hope that our non-partisan police president will think carefully over the words, "All things are lawful for me, but all things are not expedient; all things are lawful for me, but all things edify not." He will find them in the First Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians in the tenth chapter and the twenty-third verse.

New-York, Oct. 29, 1895. hird verse. New-York, Oct. 29, 1895.

ad the courage to take the old Grand Central property. Mr. Haynes not only had faith in building and reorganization nearly \$250,000. It is appointed hotels in New-York. The Broadway Central, as the establishment is now called, is one houses in the city. Mr. Haynes has succeeded in house at reasonable charges. Its family suites on

and affords unusual launtees the winter in town.

This hotel was built more than twenty years ago, and was considered the "palace hotel" of the period, but it never before did the amount of business that it has under the management of Mr. Haynes, or was

OHIO CERNEAU MASONRY IRREGULAR. Columbus, Oct. 29.-The Supreme Court of Ohio held to-day in the case of William A. Hershisher et ersus S Stockers Williams, Grand Master of Masons, that Cerneau Masonry is irregular. The Grand Lodge expelled Hershisher and about forty other Masons of this city, who established a branch of Cerneau Masonry here. They brought suit to enjoin the Grand Lodge from expelling them. The lower courts held in favor of the Grand Lodge, and the Supreme Court to-day affirmed that judg-

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